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Chicago Tribune
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.
The Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

FROM MISSOURI.

We have late and reliable advices from Missouri. It is believed that McCulloch is entrenching himself; that Price with a considerable body of Missourians, is at or near Lexington; that Gen. Rains, with 3,000 men, is guarding the border of Kansas harrying the rear when he goes North. It is given out that he is after Montgomery; but the object of the expedition is believed to be the recapture of Fort Leavenworth, where the Government has accumulated a very large amount of military stores, the capture of which would be of material advantage to the rebel army. At Rolla there is said to be sufficient to hold the post, consisting of Illinoisians in Wyman's regiment, and Turner's regiments. Missouri, and 1st and 2d Kansas regiments, and Totten's batteries of the army, together with a greater part of the regular cavalry, have been ordered to St. Louis—the Missourians to be reformed into artillery regiments, to which the two batteries will be attached. The Kansas regiments goes home, and the other is compelled to recruit to fill up the broken ranks. Sigel's and Salomon's regiments remain at Rolla. The latter is being entrenched, and the cannon, of them a number of 32-pounders, are mounted. It is not believed that the danger of attack. A couple of divisions are out of the camp—one of which we spoke yesterday looking up the Big Piney, Prairie, and the other on the search at Salem, 16 miles from here.

Prentiss, as our readers know, has gone to Benton. On Thursday he was at Cricktown, in an adjoining county. Turchin's regiment, the 19th Illinois, was set out on Thursday to join him. It is believed that an enemy will be nearer than New Madrid, if there is not enough is known of their movements to enable us to divine their intentions. The commissariat of Prentiss' force is in a wretched condition, and the means of transportation very scanty. Besides the boys of the command are in good spirits, eagerly expecting a chance to fight.

Northern Missouri is virtually abandoned to the enemy. The—Hannibal & St. Joseph road is in their possession; and communication with the West is thus effectually cut off. The whole of that country is dangerous and distracted condition—no one fighting against neighbor, squad against squad, with animosity sharpened by recollection of what has been given and received. It is feared that our friends in Missouri will suffer the most by the detention of the lines of communication, being dependent for arms, ammunition, garments, &c., for the new regiments, on the East. Lane has not yet got his cavalry nor his arms. They are at Alton, and would have soon been sent forward. So, taken all in all, the affairs of Missouri seem to be in anything but a prosperous condition.

Lane.—It will be seen by the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, in another column, that the exigency is fully apprehended and that the means for meeting it are short, decisive and ample. The whole State of Missouri north of Washington, Jefferson City, Rolla, Ironton and Cape Girardeau is put under martial law, and the purpose is declared of shooting every man found in arms against the Government, or engaged in marauding expeditions, and of confiscating his property and liberating his slaves, if he has any. So, by God, the bottom has been reached at last, and a basis laid down for suppressing, *actually suppressing*, the diabolical outrages that have been perpetrated for months past by Green and his fellow lunatics in North Missouri.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A great deal of unnecessary flutter and excitement were created yesterday by the dispatches *said to have been received* in this city in relation to affairs in Washington. The wildest and most ridiculous rumors obtained easy circulation, and thousands of believers. The dispatches in the *Chicago Star*, which, copied from the New York *Herald*, repeated the old story brought that "reliable gentleman" from the south, added to the nervousness of the and; and the quite as uncertain report of opinion of Gen. Scott, that the critical moment was near, made strong men say at defeat stared us in the face.

We have not lately supposed that Washington is seriously threatened; at any rate there is little danger that our lines will be attacked in front, where strong entrenchments give our force an immense superiority. What ulterior purpose the enemy may have in pushing their pickets up to dangerous proximity to our guns, and in forcing frequent and unimportant skirmishes, we cannot conjecture; but few days will tell. Meanwhile there is no occasion for apprehension of the result. McClellan has now not an army, not a mob; he is a commander of great acuteness and fertility of resources; and he is shaping his purposes for a victory. The number of his men is not as large as it ought to be, but he has enough to repel any advance that the now exultant and defiant enemy may please to make, whether approaching him in front or by flank; and if they do not introduce themselves to him, he will some fine day not far distant pay his respects to them; and when he does so, the loyal men of this nation will have no reason to regret that action of the President which virtually deposed Gen. Scott and put the command in the hands of a younger man.

ARMY EXAGGERATIONS.

The public has been frequently imposed upon in relation to the strength of our army divisions—the truth invariably making them less than the guess-work reports. Before the battle of Bull Run the strength of the rebels was underrated, and that of the Federals overestimated, as the sequel proved. The tendency now is, to exaggerate the rebel *forces*—especially in Virginia. A telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Washington estimates the number of rebel soldiers in Virginia at 300,000, and the force on the Potomac alone, at 180,000. We do not credit either figure. Half that many would be a fair estimate, in our opinion, from all the lights in our possession.

An evening paper states that it

"learns from private sources, worthy of credence, that General McClellan, on last Thursday morning, had *fifty-six batteries* of artillery, of six guns each, of various calibre, in and near Washington, and that this force will be increased to at least two hundred and fifty before the end of the present month."

We are disposed to believe that the number both of men and guns are considerably overrated in the above item. Our own information places the Federal army, available for the defense of Washington, at a much smaller number. If General McClellan had 150,000 men and 336 pieces of artillery, he would not be acting on the *defensive*, and the rebels would not be rubbing their fists under his nose, as they are doing. He ought to have that many men and guns, and when he gets them he will make the fur fly.

CAPT. SHURTLIFF.

Capt. Shurtliff of the 7th Ohio, killed at the battle of Cross Lanes, was a highly respected citizen of DeKalb county in this State, where his relatives now reside. He was called to a professorship at Oberlin, and after the war broke out took command of a company of students and went heartily into the service of his country. He lived long enough to prove that he was a gallant soldier, and to make his loss felt. Only a fortnight ago he had a horse killed under him in a skirmish, but his intrepidity was not dampened by the nearness of danger. He continued the fight on foot until the assailants were dispersed. We know nothing of the circumstances of his death; but we dare assert that he was doing his duty bravely when he died. His body is to be brought home to Illinois for burial.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

So much admiration is felt among loyal men here for the fearless and patriotic course of the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, that an effort is being made to increase its subscription list in this city. A. H. BURLEY, Esq., has taken the pleasant duty upon himself, and, we are glad to say, is discharging it successfully. Any person desiring the JOURNAL, either the daily or weekly, will please leave an order, *with the money*, at the rooms of the Union Defence Committee on La Salle street, and the paper will be forthcoming.

The Rhinoceros.

Dan Rice's rhinoceros will be seen in as many places at the same time as Beauregard was after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The *La Crosse Democrat* has him at the present time luxuriating in a fresh mud-wallow somewhere on the Upper Mississippi, making reprisals on the neighboring corn cribs, as the spirit moves him. (By the way, he has a very sore nose, caused by efforts to get out of the cage after being knocked into the river, and it is barely possible that he is rallying forth from his favorite marsh to procure ointment instead of corn.)

A Keokuk paper, on the other hand, relates with gratifying minuteness how the rhinoceros was found dead on a marsh and so enormously swollen with his exertions in the Mississippi water that the whole power of Dan Rice's steamboat was required to tug him out of his cage, after which he was sent adrift to assist in maintaining the blockade at New Orleans.

It may be remembered, also, that he has been seen by numerous persons between Dubuque and La Crosse in various grotesque attitudes, and has frighened several respectable families nearly out of their wits. It is proposed in some quarters to send for a rifled cannon and attack the varmint on sight, dead or alive. We are in favor of this plan, though perhaps a gun-boat would be the safest and surest means of ridding the country of the unnatural monster.

Deserters.

The Colonel of the second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade No. 3 volunteers, stationed at Camp Pelkirk, Maryland, advertises in the New York *Herald* the names of *seventy* deserters from his command. He asks the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia to publish the list for the purpose of having them returned by the proper authorities, and to announce to the regiment the names of those who have proved themselves recreant to their trust, obligations, and their duties to our country and its institutions.

Balance of Trade.

[From the New York Herald, 29th inst.]

From the official tables of the trade of this port, we are placed in possession of facts and figures which, when carefully considered, indicate one of the most extraordinary revolutions that ever took place in the commerce of any country. Nor will its effects be confined to the New World. They will be extended to the commercial affairs of England and other nations of Europe. The figures to which we refer are as follows:

Total imports for the week ending Aug. 24, 1861.....	$2,100,998
Total imports for the week ending Aug. 25, 1860.....	6,846,344
Total imports for this year, up to same date.....	99,039,173
Total imports for the year 1860, up to same date.....	202,753,760
Exports of produce and merchandize for the week ending Aug. 24, 1861.....	1,696,819
Exports of produce and merchandize for the corresponding week of 1860.....	1,745,141
Exports of produce and merchandize for the year up to Aug. 24, 1861.....	61,716,272
Exports of produce and merchandize for the same period of last year.....	56,572,056
Specie exported for the week ending Aug. 24, 1861.....	1,240
Specie exported for the corresponding week of 1860.....	1,646,000
Specie exported for this year up to same date.....	8,186,160
Specie exported for last year up to same date.....	34,257,797

Now these figures show how our imports or merchandise have been reduced, and our exports of produce and merchandize increased in an extraordinary degree, while our exports of specie have diminished to a still greater extent, being only $3,156,160 for the year from January 1st up to the end of last week, against $34,257,797 for the same period of last year, and the export of specie last year was not an average amount, for it diminished after the election from the same cause which has almost wholly stopped the export in the present year. In the year 1859, up to the corresponding date of last week, the export of specie was $45,702,210. The short crops in continental Europe and the surplus crops in America have enabled us to export vastly more than we did last year, notwithstanding the blockade since April last prohibiting the export of cotton, tobacco, rice and other articles of southern produce. On the other hand, we have imported fewer luxuries, and those who have dealt in such articles have suffered, though not the mass of the community.

Instead of employing our surplus capital in importing foreign merchandize, we are now using it in a home trade. A million a day, of which the fifty millions of specie are the basis, is now being spent in the country on various branches of trade originating directly by the war. Business is, therefore, reviving in a new form and to an unprecedented extent; and it will soon be made apparent that the North can prosper without Southern cotton. It will not need to import so much dry goods and so many luxuries, because hitherto a large proportion of these things went to the South to pay for its cotton and other articles of export. The increased internal trade of the Northern States with each other will more than compensate for the loss of Southern cotton.

It is very clear, therefore, that cotton is not now king over the North, and never more will be. A commercial revolution has taken place which dethrones him.

Vanderbilt's Steamers.

It is generally known that the Government has been for some days in negotiation with the owners of a number of large ocean steamers, with a view to their purchase for the national service. The Vanderbilt, Baltic and Atlantic were surveyed some time since by a naval inspector, and the latter were reported to be worth $100 per ton. The ship has been reported that the Government had bought them at this price, which would give about $530,000 for the two steamers—rather less than half what they cost. On inquiry in the proper quarter, however, we find that the purchase has not yet been consummated, though it is regarded as probable. Both ships are reported as drawing too much water for the blockading service, but they would doubtless render useful service in the chase of privateers. The Vanderbilt, which is much stronger, swifter, and in every way better than either, has not been purchased, and apparently will not be, under the present inefficient *regime* at the Navy Department.—*N. Y. Herald*, 29th inst.

Calcium Sharpshooters.

The exhibition of Col. Grant's light was continued last night at Wechawken, New Jersey, and proved a decided success. In connection with the light there was a trial of offhand sharpshooting, the result of which further established the spectators. A target was placed at a distance of four hundred feet, and the rays of the light thrown full upon it, leaving the marksmen in total darkness, and, therefore, in comparative safety. At the above distance Lieut. Southwell, of company B, Burdon's sharpshooters, drove a ball directly through the bull's eye without using anything in the shape of a rest. Captain Bertrand, of company A of the Calcium regiment, did nearly as well, and several others proved themselves unerring shots. The grand combined exhibition will take place to-night at Weehawken Heights, New Jersey.—*N. Y. Herald*, 29th inst.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The Montgomery *Mail* is of opinion, from the returns in, that Sheiter is elected Governor of Alabama by from three to five thousand majority.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1861.

AN ADVANCE ORDERED.

Last night at 10 o'clock, Gen. Franklin's Brigade—the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second New York—were ordered to advance without knapsacks. They marched to within 2½ miles of Bailey's Cross Roads. Early this morning the enemy opened with two rifled cannon a on hill top a quarter of a mile beyond Cross Roads, drove in our pickets, and followed them about half a mile.

General Franklin, with about 3,000 of our troops, and five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and 500 were sent into a cornfield. A detachment of pickets, under Lieut. Col. Washburn of the 31st, went forward. The enemy were seen about 600 yards beyond our advance guard, and fired upon them, but without doing any injury. These rebels were soon to fall. It is thought that the enemy is advancing on the Orange & Alexandria Road.

WORK DONE BY THE NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

The New Jersey Brigade have felled some acres of timber, and are actively employed in barricading the Leesburg turnpike, about half a mile beyond the seminary near Alexandria.

EXTENSION OF THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The enemy's lines are extended ten miles, and drawing near us.

CAPTURE OF BANCROFT'S MILLS.

Last night the enemy captured Bancroft's Mills, with 1200 bushels of corn belonging to Lawyer Wiley of Washington. Yesterday Col. McLain and his chaplain went across the bridge at the mills, and were fired upon. Upon returning, they found the floor of the bridge had been taken up by the rebels. They leaped their horses across and escaped.

ATTACKS UPON THE HOUSES OF CITIZENS.

Yesterday the enemy shelled the house of a Unionist just beyond Hunter's Chapel, and a few days ago fired a cannon ball through Gen. Jeremiah Upton's house near by. Many Union families, not far from Alexandria, are fleeing in haste to Washington, bringing with them all the household goods their hasty would permit them to put in a wagon. They must fight for the rebels or leave Virginia.

ADDITIONAL CAVALRY.

It is said that the President will call for two additional regiments of Cavalry from Pennsylvania to-morrow.

AN ALARM.

To-day, Washington was excited by hearing distant cannonading for several hours, purely caused by artillery practice with new guns at the Navy-Yard, and partly by the rebels, who threw six pound shot at a house occupied by a few of our men near that Bull's or Ball's or Ball's Cross-Roads. All the shot fell short, although thrown from a point only a mile distant.

Some believe that the enemy is taking up position on a ridge in advance of the former line, intending to fortify there, in order to delay and obstruct any forward movement, others still hold that their operations are only parts of a reconnoissance in force.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan, who did not return from Virginia till nearly midnight yesterday, crossed at an early hour this morning, and was in the saddle till 9 o'clock to night.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

That the rebels mean mischief is unmistakable. They cannot help it. They have nothing in Virginia to support them. They have eaten everything out. They have levied contributions on farmers, and are now in such a desperate strait that they must make a fight or retreat. This is the whole secret of the rebel movements. They will not attack Washington or disband their forces. The people of Washington do not fear their attack, and the Union forces across the river are strong for an opportunity to prove that General McClellan is a General who understands what he is doing.

The skirmishing upon our line to day, in the estimation of army officers, amounted to nothing. It was only the faint muttering of the storm that is to come.

The rebels approached within two and a half miles of the Virginia end of the Georgetown suspected to day, and wantonly fired into the town. The shot fell in the water, where a Union cavalry company, about two and a half miles from the aqueduct, on the Virginia side.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Friday.]

THE ILLINOIS NINETY-EIGHTH ARRIVED AND OFF TO THE WARS—QUICK WORK.—The steamer Louisiana arrived at our wharf at noon yesterday, having on board the Illinois Ninety-Eighth Regiment, from Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. The arrival of these troops was witnessed by a large concourse of people, who seemed highly gratified by the spectacle, and crowds accompanied them through the streets on their way to the Arsenal, amid the waving of tiny Union flags and the fluttering of handkerchiefs. They met a welcome by numerous ladies. The Twenty-eighth could not fail to be gratified by the demonstrations of gratification exhibited by all along their way; and indeed it could easily be observed that they were not insensible to the interest their arrival created. They were without arms, but will be furnished here with rifles last evening, no doubt of a first-class quality.

The uniform is substantial and very appropriate, and every man is dressed alike. The Twenty-eighth, after receiving their arms and accoutrements, will march to the levee at 6 o'clock last night, on board the City of Louisiana for the town of Commerce, which is situated on the western bank of the Mississippi, about two miles from Benton, which Jeff. Thompson was fortifying at last accounts, and occupied with 8,000 rebels. The latter, learning of this movement, that active operations against Benton will soon occur. The Twenty-eighth is composed almost exclusively of "Yankee" blood, considered everything perfectly safe in that neighborhood.

Gen. Grant has been ordered to Cape Girardeau. He came down from Jefferson City on Wednesday night and proceeded to his destination yesterday, where he will have command and co-operate with Gen. Prentiss.

THE SECOND KANSAS.—This regiment, lately mustered out of service, leaves to-day by the North Missouri Railroad, for their homes.

A RIVAL TO BLONDIN.—A woman who essayed to cross the Thames, on a rope, opposite Cremorne Garden, came near meeting with a serious accident. She proceeded half way across, but was unable to get any further, owing to the rope having become too slack—some of the guy ropes having been stolen. She dropped astride the rope, and as it was found impossible to throw lines up to her, the ultimately flung herself into the water. The ropes and gradually lowered herself into a boat amid the cheers of excited thousands.

Blondin was meeting with great success daily in the parts of England. His latest achievement was a night ascent with fireworks, at Liverpool.

DISCHARGED.—We learn that, on the representation of Lord Lyons, several persons, British subjects, have been discharged from the army.—*Washington Republican.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Gen. Rosecranz's Division.

A GOOD HAUL BY SECESSIONISTS

All Quiet Around Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1861.

The President has appointed Judge J. T. Hogeboom and Isaac O. Hunt, Appraisers for the port of New York. Sherman and Beecher were thought to have the best prospects until the recent visit of Collector Barney and Senator Harris.

Another skirmish took place this morning. The enemy were driven back; no serious loss on either side.

The rebels are fortifying Munson's Hill, which they occupy with considerable force, having the rebel flag flying.

J. A. Rawlins of Illinois has been appointed Adjutant General on General Richardson's staff; Major L. P. Graham, Colonels Abercrombie, Chas. J. Biddle, M. C. from Pennsylvania, Duryea, Casey, and Captain Wade, are appointed Brigadier Generals.

To-morrow Cameron goes to his farm over Sunday.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1861.

Nearly ten thousand horses have reached Washington since the middle of July; nearly four thousand mules, and over thirty-five hundred wagons.

The rebels have two guns in position on Munson's Hill and a thousand men working on their breastworks there.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, August 30, 1861.

The Second Kansas Regiment that arrived from Rolla last night, left for home this evening by steamer. In commemoration of their bravery in the late battle, they had Springfield embazoned on their banners, and paraded with it through the streets.

The usual number of secessionists have been arrested to-day.

The Kansas Rangers, a cavalry company, arrived from Rolla last night and left for Kansas.

The one hundred thousand dollars that was seized by twenty secessionists under a man named Poindexter, from the Fayette Branch Bank of the State, in Howard county, was taken by the robbers towards Springfield, they saying that they were acting under the orders of Ben McCulloch. No hopes are entertained of recovering the coin.

Gov. Gamble left to night for Washington, to confer with Government on important measures. During his absence the Lieutenant Governor, W. P. Hall, will perform the functions of Governor.

Fifty detectives have been employed by Government, and will be kept busy in their particular line in this city.

It is thought that to-morrow Major McKinstry will take measures to prevent any one leaving town without a pass, on account of so many leaving to prevent being drafted.

The city is very quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, August 30, 1861.

The following very important proclamation by Gen. Fremont will be in the morning papers:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, August 30, 1861.

Circumstances, in the judgment of the undersigned, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition and helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State. In this condition the public safety and success of our arms require unity of purpose without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as is now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of peaceful citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established MARTIAL LAW throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the Army of Occupation in the State are, for the present, declared to extend from Leavenworth by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by Court Martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men. All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of this law. All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in exciting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility, by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, or are in their interest, are warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe punishments. All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return forthwith to their homes. Any such absence without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them. The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conduct of the war demand, but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, which will be administered by the civil officers, in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peacefully exercised.

The Commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the people of the country.

Signed, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 106.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, August 30, 1861.

The Commanding General sincerely regrets that he finds it necessary to make reproach to the patriotic army under his command. He had hoped that the right enforcement of discipline and the good example of the mass of the enlightened soldiery which he has the honor to lead, would have been sufficient to correct in good time the irregularities and license of the few who have reflected discredit upon our cause and ourselves. But the extension of Martial Law to all the State of Missouri, rendered suddenly necessary by its unhappy condition, renders it equally imperative to call the army to good order and vigorous discipline. They are reminded that the power to inflict the extraordinary penalties of the now governing law is strictly confined to a few, who are to be held strictly accountable for its exercise. They are also reminded that the same necessity which requires the establishment of Martial Law, demands also the enforcement of the military laws, which govern themselves with the same sudden severity. The Commanding General therefore strictly prohibits all vexatious proceedings calculated unnecessarily to harass the citizens, and also unauthorized searches, seizures and destruction of property, except in cases of military necessity, and for which the officer authorized or permitting it will be held strictly and personally responsible. All officers commanding districts, posts, or detachments, are enjoined to use the utmost prudence and circumspection in the discharge of their duties under the circumstances. A strict obedience to orders, close attention to duties, and an earnest effort to protect and avoid harassing innocent persons, is required and expected from officers and men. The Commanding General trusts that he will find few occasions to reproach the troops. He hopes and believes that he will find many to admire and approve them.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, August 30.

Two trains on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were fired into five miles west of Palmyra to day. The one this afternoon the train boy, named Elligan, was killed. The conductor received several balls in his clothes and hat—one slightly wounding him in the back. Several others were slightly wounded. Telegraph and railroad communication is probably cut off until more Union troops arrive on the ground.

The report that Palmyra was taken is not confirmed.

Gen. Hurlbut, with a force of probably 2,000, is still at Kirksville. Nothing reliable from him for several days.

Our India and African Squadrons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Official dispatches from the East Indies state that the flag officer had received orders of the Navy Department for immediate return to the United States. One ship will, however, be left there, and also on the coast of Africa and Brazil, after these squadrons shall have been withdrawn for blockading purposes. The Government of Portugal has been authorized by the Spanish Government to receive in that island a certain number of slaves to be captured by vessels of the United States, and, being free, may thereafter acquire the benefits of civilization. Flag-officer Irwin has communicated this proposition to our Government. It appears from the African squadron that the secessionists have been sending circulars to naval officers of Southern birth, holding out inducements to leave the United States service and join that of the disunionists with equal rank.

The Government employees have received one-sixth of their present month's salaries in Treasury notes, and the remainder in specie.

Private parties are exhibiting to prominent officials, and offering to supply the army with the Prussian Needle Gun.

From Gen. Rosecranz's Division.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Baltimore *American* has reliable information regarding Gen. Rosecranz's division. Up to the afternoon of the 27th inst. Gen. Rosecranz was not only alive and well, but was quietly transacting his functions at his headquarters. Various accounts are given of the forces of General Lee, Wise and Floyd, but no accurate information seems to be possessed out side of Rosecranz's staff. Opinions differ very much among military men and others in Western Virginia, as to the necessity, or not, of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Confidence is reposed in the ability of Rosecranz to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, who have doubtless helped him in providing an effective army.

All Quiet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Post* says: There are not exciting rumors to day from the other side of the Potomac. The enemy's movements are believed to be intended to draw our forces out of their entrenchments in small detachments. There is no indication to-day of an attack upon any part of our lines.

A new army order to suppress the publication of all objectionable news will be issued, and under its provisions Gen. Dix will take measures against the secession journals of Baltimore.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—President Pierce has arrived from the Northwest.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says that the Commissioners from Magoffin have returned from Washington and have reported to the Governor. They understand that the President is willing to await the action of the enlightened soldiery which he has the honor to lead, would have been sufficient to correct in good time the irregularities and license of the few who have reflected discredit upon our cause and ourselves. But the extension of Martial Law to all the State of Missouri, rendered suddenly necessary by its unhappy condition, renders it equally imperative to call the army to good order and vigorous discipline. They are reminded that the power to inflict the extraordinary penalties of the now governing law is strictly confined to a few, who are to be held strictly accountable for its exercise. They are also reminded that the same necessity

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Busy.

[From the Louisville Journal, 29th.]

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

The following is from a source that is to be relied on. If it be true that messengers have been dispatched to all the companies of the guard throughout the State, commanding them to muster and hold themselves in readiness to obey an expected order from our secession Governor, the people should know the highly interesting and important fact. He not the very late furnishing of the members of the State Guard of this city with twenty-five or thirty rounds of ball cartridges apiece, an intimate and immediate connection with this secret movement?

The leading secessionists all around us, especially the less prudent and reserved of them, say in ominous tones that we are to have civil war at once in the midst of us. Have they been admitted to a knowledge of a design or conspiracy concealed as yet from the public?

We tell you, fellow citizens, that none of us, the head men of Kentucky, can tell on what day or at what hour the accursed, hasty may apply the torch to the combustible materials they have been secretly accumulating.

A letter from Lexington in the *Courier* of yesterday announces that the secession feeling there is, that, unless the President of the United States disbands the troops in the Garrard encampment upon the requirement of Gov. Magoffin's Commissioners now at Washington, as everybody knows he will not do, the Governor shall at once call out the State Guard, and disperse the troops at the point of the bayonet. We learn from other sources that this is the plan of action prescribed for his Excellency. If it is so, and if the State Guard shall obey the call, the drama of blood will open very soon.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 26, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Yesterday I attended church at Caruther's Chapel, in Spencer county, on the Shelbyville road from Louisville to Taylorsville. I reached the Chapel about 9 o'clock A. M. There were large numbers of people riding along the turnpike, both to the Meeting and to Shelbyville. I reached the Chapel about 9 o'clock A. M. There were various reports in circulation; one was that Gen. Rosecran's brigade had been cut to pieces and done—nobody would tell what. By inquiring, I ascertained that a messenger had come to Capt. Norman with an order from some superior officer to muster the company and have it in readiness for service, at the call of the Governor, and that messengers had been despatched to the State Guard throughout the State. About 12 o'clock Capt. Norman's company reported to meet to-day with the "Little Mount Eden Rifles," at Mount Eden, where they intend to remain until *ordered out*, which they think will be some time during this week. I heard some of the best men in the county say *after the 4th of* December, it is my duty as a loyal citizen to inform the public of such persons as I may hear of, who, in my opinion, may expose them in a proper manner.

J. T. G.

CAMP BOONE FIENDS.

A number of men from Camp Boone were seen on this side of the State line, coming up the railroad track on Monday night. People wondered at the meaning of their coming. The mystery was pretty soon revealed.

Yesterday morning, it was discovered by a horseman that a couple of rails at Elk Fork, eight or nine miles this side of the State line, had been loosened and turned in so that the cars, if they should come along, would be thrown down a forty or fifty foot bank. The horseman rode forward a short distance, and at the approach of the cars, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, gave them a signal to stop, but for his timely discovery, a car or three hundred unoffending passengers would have been precipitated to destruction.

This is the work of some of the contrabands was more like the work of devils than of men.

THE GUNS AT CAMP ROBINSON.

The Hon. Garrett Davis returned from Washington last Friday, and we understand that he reports, as the result of a consultation had with President Lincoln, that the President had sent guns to Kentucky at the request of Union men of Kentucky, to be used only in case of an invasion of the State of Kentucky, and in conformity with the laws of the Union. The President said also that the guns would remain in Kentucky, unless the sovereign authority of the State, the representatives of the people, assembled as the Legislature of the Commonwealth, shall pass an order for their removal. The President will not interfere to any request emanating from a less authority than that of the constitutionally authorized representatives of the wishes of the people of Kentucky.

A Union Camp in Kentucky.

We have been permitted to read a private letter, written by one of the most prominent Union men of Kentucky, including the energies of civil strife in that State. The writer resides not far from the center of the State, in the line of communication between Central Kentucky and East Tennessee. It is along here that the fugitive patriots from East Tennessee have lately moved, and in the same vicinity that Camp Dick Robinson has been established by the United States Government, which has so much provoked the ire of Breckinridge, Magoffin and the rest of the Kentucky secessionists. The correspondent, whose letter we have examined, is in the best position to know the temper of parties and the state of feeling in Kentucky, and we think we will subserve the public interest by making publication of his private sentiments, and with the facts he gives, which are as follows:

Hoskins's Cross Roads is a point on the turnpike road leading southwards from Lexington. It is the point (twenty-seven miles south of Lexington) where the turnpike branches—one branch, and the shorter one, leading to the south-west edge of Danville; the other leading southeast, through Lancaster, Garrard county, and Crab Orchard, in the direction of Cumberland Gap—the principal pass into East Tennessee. At this C

...icago Tribune

...URDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

...AT THEY ARE DOING.

...tleman just from Texas has put us ...ion of a file of papers printed at ... points along the line between ... and Memphis, and another bundle ... dates from Savannah along shore ...ound—in all, thirty to forty, com... complete a collection of the con... ...ecess newspaper literature of ...bel States as we have ...ince; postal facilities between ...th and South were cut off. We ...hem only one line of policy re...aded, one sentiment exhibited, one ...od. They are unanimous for the ...ree in their hatred of the North, ...rized for the shedding of blood. ...s against "Old Abe," fierce invec... ...ainst the violators of the Constitu... ...d insane threats of blood and con... ...e expense of the North, with ...exultation over the details of the ...of Bull's Run and Springfield, re... ...with laughable exaggerations, are ...les that are served up by each of ...y papers to which we refer. We ...almost every one, however, one or ...tters from the North, ingeniously ...—some to convey important mili... ...formation—some to say that dis... ...are arising here among the old ... that can be turned to Southern ...age—some to detail McClellan's ...and to arouse the rebels to a sense of ...ger that threatens them. The num... ...these letters is surprising; and the ... and accuracy of the information ...ed in them are evidences of their ...dness. Now, who writes them? Are ...e men in our Northern cities who ...couraging the people by their theo... ...t the Union cannot be restored, ...so are fomenting munity at Wash... ...and impeding enlistments every... ...? To what extent is this treasona... ...rrespondence carried on, if every ...n sheet has its letter-writer in ...rth, and every camp its spy? Who ...now what agencies are actively at ...o put the rebel leaders in possession ...facts that they most desire to learn, ...information that we dare not print ...at free to every secession dauber ...ks and type. We tell the people of ...rth that they are surrounded by ...nd informers; and that some steps ...e taken to weed them out, else we ...alist men, organize armies and fight ...in vain.

SOUTHERN PATRIOTS.

...not strange that traitors who began ...n with theft, perjury and the be... ...of confidence should be guilty of the ...meanness of filching the good names ...st patriots and brave men. It will ...nge, however, if their lying slanders ...meet with any credence.

...fate of East Tennessee patriots is ...tructive and too recent to be passed ...llence. It is not long since the ...lle *Whig* of Parson Brownlow ...ppressed by an order emanating ...lichmond. In his last issue the ...old man published, with a prescience ...only a knowledge of the character ...villians he had to deal with could ...iven him, "we shall refuse, most ob...tely refuse to the day of our death ...ink or speak favorably of such a ...ederacy as this. * * * We beg ...ho may come after us and our pa... ...o credit no secession falsehood that ...represent us as having changed our ...ciples from those of an exalted de... ...n to the old American Union and ...idying hostility to those who would ...strate its dissolution."

...still more recent that Messrs. Nel... ...d Bridges, members of Congress ...d from districts in East Tennessee, ...arrested when on their way to Wash... ...Mr. Bridges was captured by a ...s of Judas treachery that ought to ...his career from the society of ...ed men. Mr. Nelson was taken to ...nd, and thrown into a prison on ...arge of treason. We are now told ...ll these men have recanted and are ...subjects of the confederacy. Nelson ...sues an address to the electors of ...Tennessee advising submission. ...e is to take service in the Rebel ar... ...d the Parson is to advocate, heart ...ul, the cause his energetic pen so re... ...consigned to the lowest depths.

...re is a singular unanimity about ...reports. It is, to say the least ...e that men who so recently, when ...ing and acting for themselves, not on... ...k their lives in their hands and in ...personal peril avowed their undy... ...ve of their country, but bade their ...citizens not to believe any stories ...enemies might invent to the effect ...hey had changed their views, should ...denly have gone over to the rebels. ...o much like the holy Inquisition ...short method of bringing men to re... ...selves; and until they shall so speak, ...s, we shall decline to believe in their ...lon. We pronounce all statements ...at effect deliberately coined false... ...; a part of that grand scheme of ...y and suppression, by means of ...this wicked rebellion has been car... ...n. We have no doubt whatever that ...loyal men whose names we have ...are as good patriots to-day as they ...were, and we shall not change our ...m till we have better authority than ...Davis or the Richmond and Memphis ...papers.

...m the unmistakable evidences of ...policy in East Tennessee, we gather ...for the rest of the South. We can ...ger doubt that throughout the South, ...ly in the mountain regions of Georgia ...North Carolina, but in the large cities ...are many loyal patriots. We place ...liance in the vehement protests of the ...se prints, that there is no diversity ...timent there. Where threats and ...nce have failed to intimidate, the rebels ...resorted to misrepresentation, and, ...igh the repetition of such falsehoods, ...forth has cause to believe that, even ...e rebel States are overrun, the Gov... ...ent will find no loyal nucleus around ...h to re-organize.

...e loyal spirit now existing in South... ...States will disclose itself whenever ...rnment shall assure its protection, ...ot till then; and when we remember ...the nucleus of loyalty is the only ...e through which the Federal power ...e-establish its authority over the rebel ...after they shall have been conquered ...we feel that too much time and too ...ground have been lost already. It ...eed time the Government began to ...e duty by its loyal citizens. We read ...pain of their being driven out of re... ...where the presence of any one of ...is worth a regiment to us. If the ...ity of this Union is to be maintained ...only be done by protecting the true ...s in hostile States; and we join in their ...st appeal to the Government at ...ington for immediate succor.

...o, who have known nothing but a free ...rnment, cannot realize the situation ...ese men. It is what used to be the ...tion of the liberals at Naples—their ...ps dogged, their servants bribed, ...at their elbows, and they distrusting ...other—a horrible situation of con... ...suspicion and danger. "Order ...r" externally, because discontent dare ...pose itself. The confederate dispo... ...is too strong for them, and they can ...hope to succeed for the day when it ...be flashed and forever overthrown. ...discovering their spirits are broken, ...ir leaders are plundered, for... ...and imprisoned, and the tenderest ...ies driven from the liberty to ...ir children and poverty. When ...driven away from southwestern ...ia, the Northwest by a long train ...ilures, when their noble ...ers have been driven from ...ir homes, when their ...ers have been ...ed, when their ...ers have been ...ed, when their ...ers have been ...ed

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If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is or you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

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Dr. Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound is suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or Salt Rheum, and being confined to my bed several weeks last winter, was entirely cured with five bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound.

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Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia in the head, face, and shoulders, and been driven by excruciating pain to all manner of nameless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have been on but a few days, and am entirely well.

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Dated this 27th day of May A. D. 1861.
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aug7-83-1y C. B. BLAIR.

Co-Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood.
ROBERT MORSE.
M. S. YARWOOD.
aug6-g-83-1m

DISSOLUTION.—All the interest heretofore existing between J. B. Vankirk and A. Cook & Son, in this city canalized, and we hereby notify all to whom it may concern to trust no person on our account, as we have no authorized agent to transact business for us.
A. COOK & SON.
Peoria, Marshall County, Ill.
Dated this 17th day of August, A. D. 1861. aug7-1w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-
NERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of
FAY & CO.,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. B. FAY.
Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1861. S. D. FAY.

In retiring from the Commission Business, we take pleasure in recommending the House of RICH FAY & CO. as being entitled to the patronage that has been bestowed on the late firm.
aug19-g1w 3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-
NERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of
DENSMORE & RICE,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the consignments and orders to the late firm.
W. DENSMORE,
BYRON RICE.
Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-
NERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up-stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.
J. M. STINE.
Chicago, August 3d, 1861. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
And solicits a continuance of their patronage.
aug7-g2m 3m

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD
AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. 78
Doctor John Phillips,
95 WASHINGTON STREET.
Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,500 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,
TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,
Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.
Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Peroscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles.
Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill. 1y18-g2w-Sept-6

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL
OPTICIAN.
79 ..... SOUTH CLARK STREET. 79
Opposite the Court House.
Rock Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Compasses, &c. Spectacles fitted to the eye. Old glasses repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. .83

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 72 South Water st., Chicago,
Are Agents of Wholesale for the above manufactured Tobacco, and keep constantly on hand a full supply. .83

Ship Chandlers.

EORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
nd Sail Maker,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices
Silk Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.
Made to order on shortest notice. .83
South Water street, Chicago, Ill. 248
GEO. F. FOSTER.

Rubber Goods.

ELTING, PACKING HOSE,
&c. The patent weld
LANIZED RUBBER BELTING,
warranted to be the best in use.
HOSE AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
EATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
UBBER GOODS,
O. B. IDDEN & CO., Sole Agents,
138 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block

Educational.

ISS HEATH'S SCHOOL FOR
Children and Misses will re-open on
MONDAY, September 2d,
In School Room of the South Presbyterian Church, cor. of Jackson st. and Third Avenue. .83

. G. BERTEAU'S
French, Boarding and Day School
for Young Ladies, Nos. 166 and 168 Canal st., corner of Kinzie. The next term will begin on the 26th of September. For prospectus, which may be obtained at the Academy, apply to
aug7-g2m-1m

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—
The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the 2d of September. For circulars address
C. WALKER, Principal.
Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.
aug7-83-1m

EARBORN SEMINARY, 83
E. CHESEBRO, Principal.
The next term of this School, for young Ladies, will open on the 26th inst. For circulars address the Principal, or by calling at
83 and 2 Tribune Building.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE
WORKS,
No. 69 Clark street, corner of South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Dyeing and Scouring done in the best manner. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Dyed and Pressed without ripping. Feathers Dyed, Cleaned and Curled. Crape Shawls and Veils Dyed and Finished. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Carpets Cleaned. Damask Curtains Cleaned. Gentlemen's Pantaloons Dyed Black. Ladies' Cloaks Dyed and Cleaned. Orders left at the Office will receive prompt attention. Goods sent by Express will be returned with dispatch. Goods will be received and returned by Express. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Goods sent by mail will be returned by Express. Address
J. H. HOLMES,
Box 1,000, Chicago P. O.
Chicago, August 1st, 1861. aug1-83-1y

CAUTION.
All persons manufacturing or attempting to manufacture Tobacco in imitation of the brands of the undersigned, or any of them, or using the name of the undersigned, or any of them, or any name in imitation thereof, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.
D. J. GARTH & CO.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A
Allen Jane Ann mrs
Allen Mary A miss
Allen Mary E miss
Albertson Ellen miss
Ahern Catherin mrs

Ahrick P mrs
Anderson Mary miss
Ambrose Emily mrs
Augustin S W mrs

B
Booker C W mrs
Bradley B C mrs
Brandow Henrietta miss
Brenell Constant mrs
Bredeen Jeanie m mrs
Brich Sarah mrs
Brown Elizabeth mrs
Brown W J mrs
Brown Geo H mrs
Brewster C F mrs
Bruce Elijah R mrs
Burton Clara miss
Butler Rachel mrs
Burton Annah mrs
Burton Sarah miss
Butterfield Adelo
Burr Jennie miss
Byron Margaret miss
Byrns Mary miss
Byrns L N miss

C
Collier Ellen mrs
Cook H A mrs
Cook Laura A miss
Connelly Annie mrs
Conoly Mary
Connell mrs
Conklin Sarah mrs
Conl ell Charlotte miss
Connell Biddy miss
Coon Mary mrs
Corbidge Sarah miss
Coraigan Ellen
Couch Orvet mrs
Corbin Calvin mrs
Carel Jane L mrs
Cochie Bridget
Cutler Margaret mrs
Crocker Louise miss
Crutkshank E J mrs

D
Dorr G J mrs
Dodd H F mrs
Dugal Mary J mrs
Duffy Geo mrs
Durfee L 6 miss
Duffy Mary miss
Durkin Maria miss
Deuel Elizabeth mrs
Dutton Lattie miss
Drier Phebe P mrs
Dunahy Maggie

E
Eddy Lucinda mrs
Ellis Harriet E mrs
Egg eston Isabella mrs
Eager Clarissa mrs
Egan Clarissa mrs

F
Farlin Harriet mrs
Fish Lydia mrs
Fisher Charlotte mrs
Fisher M H mrs
Fisher Julia miss
Fisher Mary mrs
Fisk Harrison mrs

Garvin Margaret
George John mrs
Gibbs Amelia miss
Gibbons Patrick mrs
Gallopy mrs
Gillette Maggie C mrs
Gifford Geo L mrs
Gilbert Chas mrs
Ghnan Margaret miss
Gorsch Elizabeth mrs

Hall Mary miss
Halsted E H mrs
Harper Thomas mrs
Hart Angie M mrs
Hanahan Ella miss
Harney Mary
Hart Ann miss
Hare Mira mrs
Harman Emma miss
Hayes Johanna miss
Hayes Johanna miss
Hallaway Lucy mrs
Hatch N J mrs
Herrick Catharin
Hakeley Mary A mrs
Hewlet Hellen mrs
Heffernan Ellen miss
Hern Hannah E mrs

Ingolby Margaret

J
James Martha M miss
James Lizzie miss
Jacobs P mrs
Jackson Mary L mrs
James Mary mrs
Jones Margaret mrs
Jennings Ellen miss
Jones H mrs

K
Kane Helen miss
Kelly B miss
Kelly Ann
Kelly Mary D
Kearney Maria miss
Kennedy John mrs

Lazard Harriet miss
Lane Merry mrs
Lay mrs
Leahy Bridget M miss
Light Mary A mrs
Lincoln Hattie E miss
Lee Nellie mrs
Lewis Charlotte S miss
Levington Mary miss

M
McNemarrow Margaret
McMartin Ellen miss
McNamara Jane miss
McNamara Mary miss
Mellary Delia miss
McKay Mary mrs
Mcintyre Carrie miss
McKain E R mrs
McLean Ann mrs
McClelland Maria

Magness Francis miss
Mack James mrs
Magill Josephine miss
Malcom Minna miss
Maigher mrs
Mead Josephine miss
Meadowcroft Margt mrs
Meredith Amanda miss
Meagher Mary miss
Merrick Mary mrs
Mills Phebe mrs
Mills Phebe R mrs
Miller Emma S miss
Miller Mary E miss
Mill James W mrs

Neville Anastasia miss
Nixon E A C mrs
Norton W D mrs

O'Connor James mrs
Orrbarn Agnes mrs
O'Donnell Hanord miss

Palen Cornelia miss
Palmer William mrs
Packard Clandere miss
Pingey Bell miss
Perkins Estelle mrs
Pease Mary mrs
Plank Teresa

Raldy Mary mrs
Reynolds G P miss
Reynolds Martha miss
Reed A E mrs
Reed Alsneon mrs
Reed Jennie mrs
Rigney Elizabeth mrs
Rice Henry mrs
Rourke Bernard mrs

Sayres Mary miss
Sampson Caroline mrs
Samone Mary A mrs
Scott Josephine miss
Scott Josephine mrs
Scoville Mary E
Seeli M mrs
Sculley Elizabeth miss
Scott Maria mrs
Shea Ellen
Shea Johanna miss
Shepard Helen miss
Shattuck Foster miss
Shandley T L mrs
Shaw Thos mrs
Snow Sarah mrs

Tagney Thomas mrs
Tehara Margaret mrs
Thomas Alla M mrs
Thompson Hannah mrs
Thomson Ayargret mrs
Tiffany J B mrs
Tonies Olivi mrs

Valliant Olivi mrs
Vibber mrs

Wall Catherine
Wadsworth Jas W mrs
Wainwright Julia A mrs
Wade Sarah mrs
Waldo Amanda mrs
Wallace Mary M miss
Washington Sarah mrs
Ward Eveline S mrs
Ward Teaney miss
Warren Ella E miss
Weller Elizabeth D mrs
Webster J Dana mrs
Wheeler George mrs
White Angeline C mrs
Wilson Cynthia mrs
Wilson J W mrs
Williams A J miss
Williams Elizabeth
Williams Lucy A miss
Williams mrs
Willmans Mary A miss
Wisters Mary miss
Wilder Hanora miss
Wilcox Polly mrs
Wilcox Abby mrs
Wolcott G H mrs
Wood J Augustine mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Angustine S W
Atkins Geo
Ackley Geo N
Amesbury G W
Adams Henry R
Alexander H N
Allen Henry R
Andre Henry
Alexander J H
Andre A T dr
Allen Oss
Aiken N J
Andrews Arch
Anderson P J
Amick Pleasant
Abbott Edwin
Avery H B
Allen Sam'l E

Andrews C E
Ashwood Jas
Ashton John
Aubert John
Allen J C dr
Avis Wm H
Alny Miles
Allen mrs

B
Bird James
Barnard I P
Blackwell Jos
Birchler Jos M
Baldwin John
Backler John
Bishop Wm
Barrell W W
Benton Wm A
Batrd Wm
Bartlett Wm
Barkley Wesley
Bauman M S
Barker L L
Bell Mirel
Bartley L T
Butler & Coe
Burr A M
Burr Edward
Bonney A D
Brewster Chas F
Barnes Chas
Boughton rev P
Bristol Capt
Brown R R
Brewster J S
Bruce mr
Bradley F A
Brown Francis
Bannister S A
Bird Sias
Barnard I P
Blackwell Jos
Birchler Jos M
Baldwin John
Backler John
Bishop Wm
Barrell W W
Benton Wm A
Batrd Wm
Bartlett Wm
Barkley Wesley
Bauman M S
Barker L L
Bell Mirel
Bartley L T
Butler & Coe
Burr A M
Burr Edward
Bonney A D
Brewster Chas F
Barnes Chas
Boughton rev P
Bristol Capt
Brown R R
Brewster J S
Bruce mr
Bradley F A
Brown Francis
Bannister S A
Burry Silas
Byrns Thos
Brown Geo
Bryant H A
Bush Henry
Bryant H W
Bowers Jacob A
Burke James
Butts J R
Bond Wm
Buckley James
Bartlett Wm
Bryan
Bragdon J & co
Burbank C W
Brennan James
Bruce J J
Bollam Jos H
Burns John
Brush Wm M
Brown W G
Brown W H
Bothwell Wm T
Brown Wm J
Brown Wm
Bonnet Wm
Bagley Wm
Brown mr
Brown Mathew
Sargent Michael
Bickerson L J
Bradley T M
Bard, Slate & Co

C
Clapp J H
Carr Jas
Clark John
Carbery John
Cavana John
Clark John T
Carlin John R
Canaan John
Carr Wm
Campbell W H
Cassey Wm
Cockrell Robt
Caldwell Nich's
Campbell A
Colver N Pay
Colver Nelson
Cooke H
Coffin & Wh-
Cooper Lemuel
Cornell Warren
Cornell Lovell L
Cornell Wm
Cullen Wm
Cornell Wm
Carroll Wash's
Casey Michl

D
Dupuy D S
Dufford Silas
Denison Zeph H
Deming T C
Dunn Jas
Dudley Geo
Darrow G H
Dunn Thos O
Diamond G W
Donovan Tim
Doyle Jerry
Dunn James
Dunlap J

E
Ehlers J D
Edwards H B
Eastman Jas B
Ehlers J D
Edwards J P
Eager Jas C
Esler J B
Evans John

F
Flaven Robert
Fiery Ellis
Perris Elbert
Fountain R
Faymonville T J
Flygg G C
Ford Jerry
Faul Geo
Ford George
Fitzgerald Jas
Flint H N
Fuller Hamilton
Fitzgerald Jas

G
McGuire Caroline miss
McGerry Ann mrs
McDonnough John mrs
McDonough Ellen mrs
McCulloch Isabella miss
McCulloch Louise miss
McCullough Deborah mrs
McAvoy Anne mrs
McClane Eliza

Mitchell Dora miss
Mitchell Thomas miss
Mitchell Marcia mrs
Morris J C mrs
Morgan Mary miss
Morgan Mary L
Morgan Sarah
Moulton Mattie miss
Morey V L mrs
Morey S M mrs
Morton Rebecca miss
Mullin Catherine miss
Myrick Mary miss
Mullan Mathilde

Nolan Jane mrs
Nolin Kate mrs
North Levi J mrs

O'Connor James mrs
Ogden Mary mrs
Osgood Cynthia miss

Peterson Celia mrs
Perry Mary mrs
Powers Caroline mrs
Pratt Amelia miss
Preston Isabella mrs
Prendergast Ellen miss
Prati mrs

Rooney Margaret miss
Rowen Mary J mrs
Rogers Mary mrs
Ryan Margaret miss
Ryon Emma J miss
Rice Mary mrs
Rouse Lymon mrs
Russell Armenia mrs

Senate Rixie miss
Simmons Elizabeth miss
Sleet Wm mrs
Smith Patience miss
Smith Sylvester mrs
Smith Martha A miss
Smith William B mrs
Smith Hannah miss
Smith Cordelia mrs
Sproull Anabe mrs
Spalds Emma miss
Spears Emery A mrs
Stookes Maria miss
Sweet Mary mrs
Sutton Jennie miss
Sulrid Elion

Trobridge Libbie S miss
Talley Bridgit mrs
Turner Jane miss
Tyler Charlotte mrs
Tracy James mrs
Tyler J W mrs
Thoony Edw'd mrs

Vincent Mary E miss
Vidder R mrs

Wall Catherine
Wadsworth Jas W mrs
Wainwright Julia A mrs
Wade Sarah mrs
Waldo Amanda mrs
Wallace Mary M miss
Washington Sarah mrs
Ward Eveline S mrs
Ward Teaney miss
Warren Ella E miss
Weller Elizabeth D mrs
Webster J Dana mrs
Wheeler George mrs
White Angeline C mrs
Wilson Cynthia mrs
Wilson J W mrs
Williams A J miss
Williams Elizabeth
Williams Lucy A miss
Williams mrs
Willmans Mary A miss
Wisters Mary miss
Wilder Hanora miss
Wilcox Polly mrs
Wilcox Abby mrs
Wolcott G H mrs
Wood J Augustine mrs

Ingalls Daniel
Ingalls John

Johnson Alfred
Jackson A L
James Chas L
Jeakes C
James E
Johnson Robt
Jones Rice
Johnson Lewis B

Jones D A mrs
Jones Herbert B mrs
Johnson Fyler mrs
Johnston Margaret miss
Johnson Mary Ella miss
Judd Mary M mrs
Judson W D mrs

Kavanaugh Mary Ann miss
Kreole Louisa miss
Kinsley Mary A mrs
Kinsely Margaret mrs
Kimbel Ann miss

Lester Lid mrs
Lathrop Minnie miss
Longee Emma miss
Long Nellie M miss
Lowry Josephine mrs
Loney Eliza miss
Lowry mrs
Loger Agnes A mrs
Larton Sarah mrs

Martin & King
Mason & co
Mause Nicholas
Masterson B
Mallen Patrick
Metye C
Mayo Chas W
Matlon Chas
Masters Danl B
Mason Thos
Merrick R D
Matthews Thos
Morgan Thos
Merrill Geo C
May Geo
Mason H D
Mead Isaac H
Melville Jas
Martin J T
Malthy Jas
Martin W
Markwood J rev
Mathews Jas
Mahoney J C
Matlock John R
Malone John
Malvert John
Mack Wm
Mann S W
Mayberry M
Martin Patrick
Marshal Louis
McDonnell Alex
McRae Pete

McGaw Barnett
McWharton Alex
McCarthy Chas F
McGinna G'ffidy
McMahon Patk
McCarthy Chas
McLaughlin P A
McCarthy Chas
McCarthy Danl
McIlvaine Danl
McLaughlin W
McAvoy Edw
McGarry Thos
McCarthy Jno
McPherson Jas
McDonald Jas
McDonald Jas A
McGill W
McLaughlin M
McIntyre M P
McIntyre W P
McLaren Kenn
McAvoy Wm
McDonald Wm
McDonough John
McDonald J A dr
McDonald Jno
McDuffie Jos L
McDonald John
McDonald John
McFarlan Jas
McMillan J A

Nelber Wm J
Nichols Alonzo
Nellus John E
Norton J H
Norman Jas T
Norton J H
Nash H C

Nicholson Geo
Nixon Francis
Newton Jas E
Newburn G H
rev
Neal Thos
Norton P H

O'Brien Terrance
O'Brien Edwd
O'Connell Jude
O'Connor Edwd
O'Connor Bryan
O'Connor Nich
O'Donnell Wm

O'Donnell Wm
O'Day Thos
O'Donnell John
O'Malley John
O'Neil John
O'Neil Chris
Shea David

Phester & Howe
Purdy Nelson H
Pease Jas A F
Pearce & Benjamin
Parsons & co
Perkins Chas D
Patterson D D
Pool Geo C
Peacock Francis
Parsons Thos
Power Thomas
Pressey Geo P
Pressey Thos H
Pelan T
Pickering Thos
Phillips Hiram
Pheat Harvey

Pratt Henry Lee
Penfield Henry
Pendleton Wm
Pendleton Jas
Patten Jas
Pitt J H
Bill James S
Pemberton Jas P
Parker Jas
Phair James
Phair Jas
Pendleton Jas
Penneck Ira G W
Pattie James
Pattie Jas
Pickens J S
Proven James
Parker Jack

Plummer John A
Pinnecoot Jas
Parsons Joseph
Patte J H
Preston W C
Pemberton Wm
Payne Wm
Patrick Wm
Pattison Wm J
Pratt Morton
Pitts Marsellus

Quinn John capt
Quinlisk
Quinlin Simon

Rice Oliver O
Roberts, Morris & co
Robinson & co
Roberts & Kellogg
Rhodes & Wilkins F P
Rhodes H A
Robinson A E
Riggs M B
Rockwell Alpha
Richmond Nathaniel P
Russell & co
Ramsey David B
Randolph Caleb C
Russell David
Ron R
Ryan F J

Rumyon E H
Rumyon Jas B
Rathman Geo
Russell Geo O
Rotelle Silvee
Roberts George
Rogers Edwin P
Rogers Thos H
Robinson Grant
Roberts Henry
Roger Harrison
Read Harvey
Rowson John
Read John
Rossiter John
Robinson James

Robb Jas H
Richards J G
Ricel J L
Rice Wm
Richardson Jno
Rand John P
Rand John P jr
Rand Wm P

Stewart & Sexton
Smith & Marble
Siegel Byron
Sim mons Mich'l
Slipper mr
Stringer Mike
Smith Wm J
Spaulding Wm
Simon Wm
Skeate Wm
Smith John Y
Small Joshua D
Stetson J B
Synnott John
Stewart John
Seals John
Spaford John A
Sterrett John
Simons Junius
Si Clair Jas
Smith James H
Stolle James
Smith & co
Stewart J
Stickney & co
Stokes Wm J
Stebbing H B

Sanders J
Stevenson Chas
Sheldon Jas
Smith C A
Sloss Allen
McDonald Jas
Spafford, Clark & co
Swinford Alf
Sullivan Timothy
Shy
Swan Thos
Smith Geo O
Simmons G W
Stitt F W
Smith S J
Stafford Simeon
Sutherland Sam
Short Reuben
Smith R R
Stringfellow Ralph
Stiles Edmund
Sutherland Robt
Sawyer Joseph B
Spafford Chas
Stevenson Chas
Sawyer Joseph B
Sullars John
Shevere Joseph
Sawyer Joseph P
Sheridan James
Silers John
Sadler Warren H
Shattuck Walter
Schrader W L

Thompson P R
Tighe Owen
Thayer O B
Thompson Amzi
Toomey P B
Tuppan Corbin
Torrey Dolphus
Thomas R W

Tuttle Rush
Townsend Rubin
Trotter St George
Tompkins Geo W
Taylor George
Tapleng George
Tierney George
Thompson V W
Tucker Benj
Thomas Wm H
Turck Jesse

Thill Henry
Tucker Israel
Tuttle Jno J
Tarum M
Taylor Matt
Tuttle A W
Thaving Wm H

Vickrey Nathan
Vanderscar L L
Vanderscar John
Vandesar Henry

Van Vlack T W
Vanostien F W
Van Vlack B
Vandercook D

VanVechten Jesse
Van Dickinson &

...ago Tribune
...DAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

THE CITY.

...thirty persons were yesterday ...the Armory with drunkenness in ...ges, and fines amounting to $150

...ETING.—Thomas Ostband, formerly ...with North's Circus, and more re... that of Antonio Brothers, was ...day last at the Police Court for ...ing his wife.

...LAW.—A countryman named Boy... yesterday the wiser and sadder by ...15 by the confidence dodge, at the ...t. He will beware of strangers in ...he end of his days.

...n.—Walsh, corner Madison street ...House Place, has received se... those neat toy guns, for which he ...the very moderate price of fifty

...—Miss Dix, Superintendent of ...Department of the United States ...ived at the Tremont House last ...e route for St. Louis, where she ...ed by Gen. Fremont to organize ...als for the wounded soldiers.

...HUSSARS.—This fine company of ...men, under command of Captain ...accepted as Gen. Fremont's body ...leave for Missouri on Monday next. ...time their headquarters are at West ...ll.

...HIM RIGHT.—James Malls, a con... Thursday night assaulted his wife ...air, threw a lighted lamp upon the ...it on fire, and then attempted to ...n throat. For this disorderly con... yesterday fined $50 and 30 days in ...ell.

...FROM BURNING.—A daughter of ...gner, residing on the Milwaukee ...d, near Halsted street, was fatally ...Thursday morning. It seems she ...d about a fire, and the flames com... to her dress burned her so bad... died in an hour.

...HELD.—A child about three years old ...about the streets last evening, and ...able to give his abiding place, was ...the Police Station at West Market ...little fellow was dressed in a white ...pants, and a Zouave cap with red

...—A brother of Captain Norris, of ...and Andrew, discharging coal at ...'s dock, fell through the forward ...Thursday night about 12. He fell ...of fifteen feet, striking his head and ...the coal beneath, fortunately with... any fracture. He was picked up ...

...TION.—It was stated in the TRIBUNE ...day, that Joseph Shepard had left for ...with an installment of spade labor... entrenchments on the Mississippi. ...authenticatively contradicted. Mr. ...is still at West Market Hall, and will ...ere until he secures the desired num...en.

...FAIR.—The Fair grounds pre... day an accession to their appear... progress made, and this week will see ...leted. It seems settled that the Fair ...ade a most attractive one, and we are ...otice among the mechanics a deter... to go into the work of generous ...tion. The list of prizes foots up $22,... there will be none disappointed to ...e awarded premiums.

...SELLING 'EM LOCK-UP AGAIN.—The ...at the Central Station is undergoing ...of its periodical pullings down, and ...up,—this time at a cost of $1,000 to ...Treasury. These changes furnish ...st to those out of work, and keep the ...ds from rusting, if coin, or moulding, ...cy. How many more times will the ...be remodeled? And how many more ...ds will be expended on it before it ...ded?

...ES STOLEN.—A fine span of horses ...olen on Thursday night, from Horace ...an, Lemont, Cook county, and a lum... on and a set of harness from a neigh... brought to this city and sold to ...Sutherland & Gould, Livery Stable ...on State street, near Van Buren, for ...Word was left at the Police Station, ...perintendent Bradley succeeded in find... property at the above stable, and ...its restoration to the rightful owners. ...ief has not been arrested.

...VING THE DEPOSITS.—Capt. Owen ..., well known to the typographical fra... went yesterday to the *Democrat* office ...ove some shafting he had purchased, ...taking it down there fell to the floor a ...package, found to contain $1,720 in ...in. After a very brief period the brass... claimed by the old pressman of that ...d pressroom, who gave ample proofs ...he money was his, and he was made ...in its re-possession. Honest shaft pur... lucky pressman, environs everybody, in ...times.

...RITY OF THE GALE SISTERS.—The en... ment this evening at McVicker's Thea... for the benefit of the charming Gale ..., and as they are universal favorites, ...is every reason to expect a large audi... The tragedy of Lucrecia Borgia will be ...oted, thus giving our citizens an oppor... of judging of the tragic merits of Miss ...er, the new leading lady who has made ...favorable impression in characters of ...ful merit. The Gale Sisters will give ...of their beautiful dances and this farce ...e "Your Life's in Danger," with Mc... as "John Strong." On Monday we ...have an entirely new drama "Louise ...volles," of which report speaks well.

...ZOUAVE REGIMENT.—A regiment of Turners, ...o called the Sigel Turner Regiment, in ...of the gallant hero of Missouri, is being ...ed in this city, Milwaukee, Detroit, Pitts... and Cincinnati.

...meeting of the Chicago Turnverein was ...Thursday evening, at Kinzie Hall, at ...Fred. Lieser, Col. Sigel's Adjutant; ...Julius Muller, of Col. Blair's Regiment, ...Caspar Butz, Esq., and Dr. Lange were ...ed and addressed the audience. It has ...definitely determined that Chicago shall ...represented in the regiment by four com... The regiment is to be composed of ...nd men, and will be armed with the En...fles.

...EXHIBITION OF THE WISCONSIN AGRICULTU... AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—The ...nd exhibition of the Wisconsin Agricul... and Mechanical Association will be held ...llwaukee, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday ...Friday, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of Sep... ber next. Our Wisconsin neighbors have ...ll earned military reputation—but they ...ll neglect the arts of peace. This sectional ...ition is intended to surpass any which ...preceded it in the State, in the number of ...ums offered, and in the completeness of ...details. The preparations are on an ex... scale, and every exertion will be made ...he part of the directors, to give entire sat... tion to visitors and exhibitors. Over ...00 in premiums are offered, and this, in ...nection with the fact that there is to be no ...e Fair at Madison, will insure a large at... dance and lead to satisfactory results. The ...cutive officers of the Association are J. C. ...mus, President; H. Ludington, Treasur... and I. A. Lapham, Secretary.

Fraternal Election of the Douglas Brigade.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Aug. 30th, 1861.

At a meeting of the officers of the 1st regi... of the Douglas Brigade was held to day for the election of Field officers. Capt. G. ...olen was chosen Chairman, and Lieut. A. Stevenson Secretary. On the first ballot Colonel, David Stuart received the unanim... vote, which he unqualifiedly declined. Second Ballot Capt. Wm. H. Webb U. S. A., ...ived the entire vote of the officers. On ...e first ballot for *Lieutenant* Colonel, David ...art was unanimously elected. On the first ...t for Major, G. W. Morris received the ...imous vote. Rev. G. L. S. Staff was ...ted Chaplain, Capt. E. D. Swartwout ...tenant, and P. H. Miller Sutler.

The following are the officers of the com... of the First Regiment:

Colonel, G. W. Morris; 1st Lieut. ... Lieut. A. ... Lieut. ... Lieut. ... Lieut